TORONTO, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1857. The old Ministry have resigned. Their resignstiens are accepted, and John A. Macdonald, Momber of Assembly from Kingston, is charged by Sir R. Head to form a new Executive Council of Ten -are for Upper, five for Lower Causda. The present Ministers will take their place again, I pree, and Mr. Cartier, Attorney General of French Canada, has, like them, resigned only for show. The change is four new for four retiring Councilhers from Lower Canada, though I know not who they'll be. The elections for all Canada will probaby follow the reconstruction, and may Heav-n grant Canada a good deliverance from both the old and

Mr. Audit or Langton has published the monthly the coadition of the Bank of Upper Canada, which the provincial treasury, is described by its officers

October return—Bills in circulation, \$2,879,207; deposits, \$2,401,804—Total, \$5,251,011. Specie, \$276,050—say one dollar in cash for every nineteen dollars of deposits and circulation.

This bank has increased its circulation since

September \$16,121, and parted with about \$95,000

The average of bullion or gold in our ten (reporting) banks and their branches last month was \$2,149,256, being \$114,699 of an increase since \$2,119,3.0, being \$114,639 of an increase since September. The deposits in same banks amounted to \$8,140,353, of which \$2,438,3.3) consists of money berrowed by the banks from some greenhorn.

The circulation had decreased since September by \$555,712, the paper affect being \$10,433,665; add the deposits, \$8,140,353, thereto; total, \$18-579,018, of which the banks have just \$2,119,256 of seat where with the paper demand.

The line of direcents had decreased in the ten

The line of direcunts had decreased in the ten banks as much as \$901,797.

Since September, the Commercial Bank had withdrawn \$119,000 of its notes in circulation, the Bank of Toronto, \$105,000; the Mofine Bank, \$100,000; the Banque du Peuple, \$845,000; the Bank of Montreal, \$63,000; City Bank, Montreal, \$61,000; Quebec Bank, \$45,000.

The revenue collected at the custom-houses in Canada during the last eleven months of 1856 was \$411,600. Compared with 1856, the revenue had

\$4,115,620. Compared with 1856, the revenue had decreased \$567,489 in 1857. Taking the whole year, there will probably be a million of dollars short of the financial officer's estimate of last May. His name is Cayley, and his head is none of the clearest. He increased the tariff 25 per cent, and the result is a decrease of revenue.

On tea, coffee, sugar and molasses imported during the first mine mouths of this year, Canada has paid a tax to government of \$425,926. The wastefulness of the Administration is beyond my powers of description.

In Ireland, the Queen has ordered that no

Orangeman be allowed to become even a justice of the peace. In Causda, the Attorney-General West, the leader of the Government, is one of the most the leader of the Government, violent of partisan Orangemen! RONER SHERMAN.

FROM BOSTON.

From An Occasional Correspondent. BOSTON, Nov. 21, 1857.

It is so long singe I have written you a line that I can't, for my life, recollect when it was. But I assure you that it has not been for lack of good intentions. If it be true that hell is paved with good intentions, I give you my word I have furnished the Street Commissioner of that well frequested metropolis with several loads of paving material. I only hope that he attends to his business better than yours does. But the fact is, it has been most inordinately, immoderately, outrageously dull here. Our duliness has been so thick that you might cut it with a knife, as they say of the Fever and Ague "out West." It is like that London season, about a hundred years ago, that Horace Walpole tells of, which was so dead that people dida't even die. Before the stoppage of payment, we used to be enlivened by an entertaining failure every now and then. But since we have all gone com fortably into bankruptcy together, we don't even fail any more. We did try our hands a little at homicide, to be sure, for a while. And, really, we hemicide, to be sure, for a white. And, really, we did have some very pretty murders, indeed, for a "provincial" town. But it was of no use. We found it vain to think of vicing with your "metropolitan" skill in that Fine Art. When we found that you carried it to such a hight of perfection as to perform your chef d'aurres by the Mayor's Room, under the very municipal nose itself, we retired from the contest in despair. We could not hope to match such a grace beyond the reach of art, as that. So we have given it up. I don't think we have killed anybody for the last fortnight, at least.

Another discouragement I have labored under has been the diligence and exhaustive skill of your new

been the diagence and exhaustive skill of your new correspondent, which has left me nothing to tell you. In the days of his predecessor, whom I have heard any you have punished for his misdeeds by relegating him to a very wicked place indeed, where streets have not even the rede ming feature of a pavement of good intentions—in his days, I say, his strenuous left me things to tell of very offer. But bariness left me things to tell of very often. But that is all changed now. Your new laborer in this field so excefully cleans it up after him that it is only here and there that I can glean an out car of intelligence. And then you have now, I find, another Occasional Correspondent, whose personal identity, of course, I have no means of establishing, letters from Boston I think I detect a bere and there that I can glean an odd ear of flavor of the soft salt airs of Newport and a muance fixor of the soft saft airs of Newport and a muanto of its sparkling seas and shores of English green and of the Ruysdalesque skies that overhang it. So that I can hardly help feeling as if I were s little de trop. And apropos to this, I must tell you of a complement I had jesterday. A distinguished gen-tleman, well known on both sides of the Atlantic, of whose taste and discrimination in literary matters you will presently perceive I have every reason to entertain the highest opinion, next whom I sat at dinner yesterday, did me the honor to attribute the authorship of those letters to the very humblest of authorship of those letters to the very humblest of your servanis. I was reluctantly compelled to disclaim it, much as I left flattered by the attribution, because, you know, if I accepted it, I might be found out some time or other, which would harr my feelings. But there is a touch of genius in those letters which never brightens my poor pelestrious tumblings about the surface of this dirty but still

ot unpleasant planet of ours. And, by the way, Senator Sumner was of the party, and, to casual observation, appeared much improved in health.

Of course, he was full of fresh matter, and in the ciently from his horrible injury to endure the bodily fatigue and intellectual excitement of a session at Washington cannot be told till the trial has been had, which, it is to be hoped, will be conducted

with the wisest prudence.

There has been a plenty of gossip, to be sure, for the last two or three days about the doings of Mesers. Lawrence & Stone, in the inster of the Bay State Mills. Mr. Samuel Lawrence being the treasurer, and the firm the agents of that establishment, there was no end of rumors about what they had been doing jointly and severally. Mr. Lawrence having resigned his office, and an investigation having been instituted into his stewardship, it is to be hoped that a full and accurate account of the whole matter will be made public, for the quietie of evil tongues. It is really shocking to see the readiness with which the worst charges are caught up and believed, growing as they pass from mouth to mouth, against men wao, one would think, were entitled to at least a delay of judgment by more than thirty years of unblemished business life. My only way of accounting for this prochvity is by the doc trine of Total Depravity. I was reared in heretical ideas on this important point; but my experience of his has forced me to fall back upon it as the one way of settling the muddle of life. Of course, I ex-cept myself and a select circle of particular friends n the eweep of the general rule; but outside of that circumference its application is almost univerfinally proposed. Just on the ere of their exolus, to
adjourn the payment of the site ever late the next
mill find in the newspapers. I imagine that it will
becal year—that is, after the first of July next—and

allo has year a mark to the year process of

be found on examination that the parties have done nothing that would have excited scandal or censure.

nothing that would have excited scandal or censure, if everything had gone on well, even if technically and strictly irregular and unauthorized.

Such difficulties a most inevitably grow out of ear files system of corporation tactics. A treasurer who is appointed, not to take care of money paid in or carned, but to raise money by borrowing, and who uses his own credit to buister up that of the Commany can hardle avoid more upon that and who uses his ewn credit to bosser up that of the Company, can hardly excite surprise if he think he is entitled in his turn to use the name of the Corporation to prop up his ewn. They are both in one rotten beat, and he can hardly let his end of it sink without endangering the other end. All this wrong, I admit: but the blame attaching to percons doing what the absolute necessities of the false position the system places them in demand, should be mitigated by much charitable allowance. Our whole system of manufacturing by corporations is talse and hollow. If the financial storm which is broad shall sweep them away, with all their parasitic train of treasurers and resident agents, and buying agents and selling agents, to the Limbo of Vanity on the backside of the world, it will have done a whole some office to the industrial atmosphere of New-England, and both Labor and Capital will breathe the freer for it hereafter. Of course, the manufactories, with their water-powers and steam-powers and their admirable machinery, must remain s they are now. But let them pass into the hands idual capital sts, who will make manufacturing the business of their lives, who will drive their own bargains, chaffer for their own cotton or wool, cheapen their own factory-girls, oversee with the scrutiny of a master's eye the work done, and sell the goods turned out themselves, and we shall hear few complaints of the badness of the business. This is demonstrable. For it is clear that those salaries and expenses, and no more, would be re-munerative investments to men who would save the one and reduce the other to the lowest point; while those which now pay to sharcholders dividends from four to ten per cent (and these last are as few as angels' visits), would be commonly profitable to men who did their own business and perceived all the profits of it. We must come to this, sooner or last of the score the better. I say I have made another deviation from the strictness of my principles as to Evening Lectures, since

I was tempted by the fair Countess of Landsteldt to go and hear her. I have actually been to three, go and hear her. I have actually been to three, and should have gone all the same had there been three more. You will not wonder at my weakness when I tell you that they were Charles Mackay's Lectures on the Songs and Song-Writers of England, Scotland and Ireland. This gentleman certainly is entitled to speak on this subject, even according to the canon which would shut the mouths of so many critics, by having "written well" enough to earn his right to "censure freely." In style and de-livery they were unpretending, but they were full of mest as an egg is, and were most unequivocally the productions of a man who knew what he was talking about—what, perhaps it is no treason to say, is not invariably the case with our professional lecturers. They were received with great favor by as good an audience as could have been deserved, and by as numerous a one as perhaps could have been expected in the present times. The Meionaon, or Lesser Temple, was not crowded, but reasonably well frequented, on each even ng-the audience growing rather than diminishing. I commend him to the attention of your lecture going, and especially your song-loving population, and trust you will give him a rousing audience. If it be true that he that makes the songs of a nation is more mighty than he that makes its laws, Charles Mackay is a greater man than Lord Palmersten. And if the change of times, and of men with them, have somewhat taken from the political power of the song-writer since Sir Philip Sidney, or whoever it was, uttered that saying, at any rate one who, like Mr. Mackay, has breathed into the minds of the laboring classes the spirit of industry, patience, hope and faith which informs his songs, has done good and good only, and that continually, which is more than can be said of

most legislators or law-givers.

The lecturing business has been cut up by the hardness of the times quite as much as any other. Popular lecturers who had their Whater all apportioned out, six months ago, have teld me that they are continually receiving letters, saying that the contemplated courses have been abandoned from the impossibility of selling their tickets. I am arraid that a very small proportion of that noble army of lecturers, the groll of which you printed last Summer, have been able to find service this campaign. The theaters here, I should judge, are doing tolerably well. At least, if the newspapers are to be believed, the Howard Atheneum and the National Theater have had a "living business," and the Museum always does better than that in the worst of times. Its public is a peculiar people, zealous of the good work of going to it. Mr. Barry, with quite as good a company, on the whole, as he ever had, was very much in the vecative for the first weeks of his season, and had to put his hands on short allowance. Mr. Mathewa drew very well, though not as well as so consummate an artist in his range of character deserved to do. But the Ronzani Ballet Troupe have filled the house again for every night for a fortnight, and they are going on for this week again. The novelty of a proper ballet, to-gether with the excellence of the principal dancers, gether with the excemence of the principal dialects, and the inveiliness and prettiness or the women, has had the effect of drawing people out as in better days. So it seems as if it were not altogether the lack of half-dellars that had made the show of empty boxes so beggarly before. But I suppose there is a point at which the endurance of the Lady of Lyons and the Hunchback, and even of the Rivals and the School for Scandal, causes to be a virtue. I imagine if managers can contrive to give the playgoing people what they want to see, there is still money enough to make it a paying business.

BYLES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N Y. Prisone. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1857.

It is by no means determined whether the Presi dent's Message will be sent to the principal cities, as has been heretofore customary, to be published simultaneously with its delivery to Congress. At present Mr. Bdehanan is inclined to transmit it to the two Houses, according to the usage of other days, and let its publication be made dependent upon tre telegraph. As this is a personal question which he must decide for himself, an expression of opinion might be considered gratuitous; but it may be properly said that the public feeling would be consulted by an adherence to the practice of the late Administrations, by which this important document was relieved from hazards incident to the telegraph, and the newspapers saved meonvenience which otherwise wou'd have been inevitable. Perhaps the former course may yet be followed, when the con-

tingencies are considered.

The best evidence that Mr. Stanton does not intend to reestablish himself in Washington and means to make Kansas his legal residence, is furnished by the fact that his family will leave here on Wednesday to join him there with a view to permanent lo cation. The headquarters of his Indian agency will cation. The headquarters of his Indian spency was probably be fixed at Lecompton, where he has acquired interests, and which may be a desirable spector "prospecting" one of the new Senatorships. Air. Statton has been in the habit, as the sailors Mr. Stateon has been in the habit, as the sailors say, of keeping an eye to wandward, and it would have been out of character had he neglected the temptations of his official opportunity. Even Gov. Walker, with all his known hostility to speculation, is said to have embarked pretty considerably in lards and lots, and at least one Member of the Cabinet has been free to say that "he would come "out of Kansas just as Keeder did." Other people may think he would be fortunate if followed by as good a reputation, but there is no accounting for tastes.

After all the conferences and comjuring, the New York Post Office is still daughing in and air, after the most approved fisation of Mohammed's coffic. Your mustrious Committee of Common or uncommon Councilmen turned their backs upon us on Saturday, leaving the ques tion open, but with the promise of an early decision.

Mr. Cobb has been overlauding his vaults to see if
the money could by possibility be spared, and to and him is those pairiotic endouvers the Committee finally proposed, just on the eve of their exclus, to adjourn the payment for the site ever late the next

to require only partial supplies say \$50,008 of the \$250,000 to be applied to the construction of the building. In this form the proposition was reserved reasonably acceptable, and the only point of difficulty remaining is the state of the Treasury.

That has been investigated thoroughly, and will be reported to the Cabinet meeting to-merrow, when the President will determine whether to go on or net with the contract. The Postmaster-General is really anxious for a consummation which is so likely to benefit the whole community; and it will be n

fault of his if a failure should ensue.

It is a little surprising that no official or reliable advices have been received from Gov. Watker since the action of the Constitutional Convention. The Administration is no little mystified by this silence. and, while assuming his acquiescence in the result manifests distrust at some of the indications. Al the signs now passing here point to a rupture be-tween these parties at no distant day, which may be precipitated either through the intended censure of the Message upon the rejection of the fraudulent rethe Message upon the rejection of the fraudulent re-turns, or the possible repudiation of the Constitution by Walker. They know that the Governor is just the man to take any desperate chance to retrieve his political or personal fortunes, and they are quite prepared to find him enrolled in the ranks of the Opposition, if a favorable opening should offer. No turn or summerset of his can create surprise here, for, with all the concert of policy, an estrangement has been growing up, proceeding mainly from the feeling of men connecting for the same object by diffeeling of men competing for the same object by dif-ferent directions. Even such a heresy has been uttered by a Cabinet Minister as that Walker will vel be the "Black Republican candidate for the Presidency"—"Black Republican" being the court phrase for designating all opponents, even the select

circle of Silver Greys who yet adhere to the forlorn fortunes of "our dear Fillmore."

The House of Representatives will be organized, from present indications, without any unusual delay, and for the reason that the fire-exters who threstened most leadly to make an issue at the outset, will not go into cancus; and if they should, have not force enough to prevent the organization. The Chivalry enough to prevent the eigenstand. The Convention of South Carolina are committed against cancases, and as they lead in this new crusade, of course their factions feeling will not get vent before the Heuse is put in working order. Mr. Keitt, who figures first in the bill of the propos d pyrotechnic performance, conceded at the Virginia Springs that he might vote for Col. Orr, who is sure to be elected. Speaker, even if a baker's dozen of Keitts should conclude to the contrary. The Democracy have a majority of over twenty, and could therefore, on a pinch, spare a few malcontents.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE WEST.

Extract from a Private Letter, dated Monmouth, Illicois, Nov. 15, 1857. During my travels through this Sinte and Iowa have made several inquiries about the prospects o furnishing employment, should seekers for it come hither, and I find but one opinion on the subject, which is, that almost any number of men, women and children could fird immediate employment. The farmers are nearly all short of help, and although they would not be willing to pay high wages in the Winter season still they would be willing to give more than enough to beard and clothe the persons employed, and as soon as Spring opens there will be plenty to do at good wages. There are thousands of acres of corn that I have passed since I left home that are not yet harhave passed since I left home that are not yet har-verted for the want of help to do it. And as for girls to do housework, any number of them can find em-ployment. Mr. Warkins of the Dement House, Ful-ton City, whose card I todose, ways he has no count but he can find employment for full girls at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for par-week and beard, and that probably as many more could find employment in Lyons, on the opposite side of the river. He says they may send along about six at a time and he will provide places for them.

PARTICULARS OF THE LONG-ISLAND

THE MURDER FORETOLD IN A DREAM. From Our Special Correspondent.

You have probably already heard of the tragedy which occurred in this village to-day. I proceed to give you a circumstantial account of it, of the murderer and his victims, and of a singular dream in which

the event was forethadowed.

On the cutskirts of this quiet little sesport village, in a large, white, two-story house, lived Mr. Henry Waters, a man of about fifty five years, with his sec ond wife, who was the widow Darling when he marred her-an energetic woman, a little past forty. William Washington Sturtevant, twenty five years of age, his wife, Martha Jane, twenty-one, a daughter of Mrs. Waters by her former husband, and Emmet B. Dailing, a little son of eleven years by her former husband, constituted the rest of the family.

At daylight this morning, breakfast was on the table. Mr. Waters was out doors, and the other members of the family, with the exception of the little boy, were just about sitting down to their morning moal, when the door opened and in walked Mr. Waters, with a pleasant smile on his face, so broad as to attract attention, and his wife made some remark to him about taking his seat. Mr. Sturtevant was already in his chair. Unroticed by any one, at this moment, Mr. Waters was holding low by his side, in his right hand, a murderous weapon-an iron bolt, or rod, nearly three feet in length and an irch or more in diameter. With the quickness of thought he dealt a terrible blow with this iron upon the head of the unsuspecting Stortevant, and followed it by another upon his wife's head. Mrs. Sturtevant rushed to the rescue of her husband and her mother, when Mr. Waters assailed her in like manner, striking blew after blow upon the top and side of her head. She and her mother then attempted escape by flight. They reached the door, iled through the front yard, screaming loudly for help. They were closely pursued by Mr. Waters. At this point they were first seen by their nearest neighbor, who had probably been awak-ned by the piercing shricks of the womer. This neighbor is Mr John E. Darling, a brether of the first busband of Mrs. Waters, His house stands a few rods from Mr. Waters's, just across the way, a little lower down the road. As Mr. Darling came out, he saw Mrs. Waters fall to the ground, and Mrs. Sturtevant came toward him, screaming, Uncle John, Uccle John, Uncle John, Mr. Waters is killing the whole of us!" Mr. Waters immediately disappeared. It is supposed that he returned t Sturrevant and finished his work upon him, already disabled by the first assault, as Mr. Darling heard dis tirctly eight or ten heavy bows He next hurried up stairs, where the boy, Enmet B. Darling, was in bed, for he purpose of dispatching bim. But the little fellow heard him coming and hid under the bed, and thus eaved his life. Half an hour or more afterward, Mr. Waters was found hanging by the neck, dead, in the barn, in the rear of the house. It is supposed that he bad prepared his own gallows the evening previous.
He hung himself with a cord, attached to a beam, and must have swung off from the ladder, or from a box or barrel, near by. His feet were about twenty-four inches above the barn floor. He was permitted to harg until the arrival of the Coroner.

The young woman, Mrs. Surtevant, retained her conscioustess and reason, so as to give a detailed account of the occurrence. She is dreadfully injured, but hopes are entertained that she may recover.

Mrs. Waters and Mr. Startevant breathed for tw

or three bours after they were injured. Jealousy is assigned as the cause of the murder. Mr. Waters had been married to his last wife about five years. He had some metey. Her property was larger. The farm on which they lived is a nice estate. and she cwred another one, lying at a little distance. It is said that some differences had arisen about the

property. But the green-eyed monster was the great cause of trouble. Mr. Waters entertained for a long time as interse camity and jealously toward Mr. Startevant, sen., the father of the young man whom he murdered. The marriage of Mr. W. W. Stortevant to his wife's eaughter, which took place about a year s50, was very disagreeable to him. A man told me that he met Mr. Waters about a week ago in the read. and Wa'ers said he had been over to eld Sturtevant's where they were killing a cow; that he washed his hands in her blood, and that, if it had been the old

man's blood, he would have washed his arms in it, up

to his ofbowe. Several days since Mr. W. W. Stortevant applied

to Judge Strong to obtain redress against Mr. Waters for slanders which he had uttered concerning him. Judge Strong wrote Mr. Waters a lotter, giving him until the end of this week to make amends in. Mr. Waters received the letter Friday (yesterday). In the evening he mentioned the matter to some one in the store, and, handing him the letter, requested him to read it. It was read aloud. Mr. Waters then remarked that it would probably all be settled before Saturday right, or words to that effect.

He was a man of few direct remarks, much in the habit of insignating things, meaning, generally, quite as much as he said, and on this account the remark produced some effect, and caused some unessi ners, at the time it was made. He was regarded by some as an eccentric, half crazy man. The princips cause of this, however, appears to have been the nure stricted free lom with which he talked of all his private family matters to indifferent persons, even to small boys. He was strictly temperate, industrious, goodpatured, generally wearing a smiling countenance; and I cannot learn that he had difficulty with anybody outside of his family. There is no doubt that the whole thing was deliberately planned, and that he intended to make clean work of the en-tire family, isoluding the boy, whose escape was very narrow. It is thought that he had long since intended the same bloody deed; but that his wicked purpose failed him before its consummation. About a year since he gave out some dark and mysterious sayings, and went off and got a shroud made for himself. It is corjectured that their meaning is now explained. His shroud was still in his trunk at the time of his death.

Mr. Waters is said to have been a native of Hemp stead, or Oyster Bay. One circumstance struck me in meking inquiries about him: I must have asked about a dozen of his near neighbors before I found one who could tell me his given name.

The murder created ti e most profound geneation in the neighborhood. It was not conined to the village; but from the country, for miles around, the people flocked in carriages and on foot, to view the bloody corpies, and to listen to the oft-repeated story from

the lips of neighbors of the dire event. One of the most interesting and extraordinary of all the circumstances connected with this bloody affair is s dream, in which the coming events seem to have

cast their shadow before them.

Mr. John E. Darling, already spoken of, the nearest neighbor of Mr. Waters, had a dream the night previous, reflecting the approaching tragedy. His little girl was suffering from a severe cold, and in order to keep watch of her be had left his usual bed and gone to lie down in her room. Some time during the night, about 1 o'clock he things, he was awakened by a fearful deam or right mare. He dreamed that he beard his piece. Mrs. Sturtevart, screaming very loud-Uncle John, Uncle John, Mr. Waters is killing the whole of us. The dream made a very great impression upon him. He got up and told it to his wife, who was sleeping in the next room, and said to her that he was so frightened by it that he could not sleep any more. He was still more alarmed from circumstance that while he was telling it, his little daughter, who is usually a very sound sleeper, raised herself up in bed and exclaimed "Father, what man is this, standing here?" father quieted her to sleep sgaio, but could not quiet his own fears. But after a while he fell into a second slamber, and from this he was awakened just as the murcerer was consummating his work, probably, and as he himself supposes, by the cries of his victims. The first words he heard articulated were the very ones which he had heard in his dream-" Uncle John Urcle John, Mr. Waters is killing the whole of us! The following is Mr. Darling's own statement of his

dream:
"To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
"Sin: My fittle girl was an well, and I was lying down in her bedroom. About I o'clock I was awakened by a dream I dreamed that my please. Many Jane end by a dream I dreamachtat my need, Mary JaneSturtevant, came ru-hirg out of the house, screaming,
'Uncle John, Uncle John, Mr. Waters is killing
'the whole of us.' I rpoke to my wife,
who was sleeping in the adjoining room with
the door open, and told her I might as well
get up, I couldn't go to sleep again, I had had such
an awful dream, it had frightened me almost to death.
Just at this moment my little girl woke up, and said,
'Father, what man is this standing here?' I don't
know that the ever weke up in the night before; she
geterally sheeps very found, and on that account it
frightened me. I told her there was no one, and she
turned over and went to sleep. I must have fallen
asleep sgain myself also, and at daylight I woke up,
and heard my nices, Mary Jane Sturtevant, just as I
had detained, screaming, 'Uncle John, Uncle John,
Mr. Waters is killing the whole of us!' Her mothor,
Mrw. Waters, was tunning with Mrs. Sturtevant out of
the freet yard, and Mr. Waters after them. Mr. Waters disappeared. I heard eight or ten blows. Mrs.
Vaters to be the ground. Mrs. Sturtevant came to the freet yaid, and Mr. Waters after them. Mr. Waters disappeared. I heard eight or ten blows. Mrs. Waters feil to the ground. Mrs. Startevant came toward me, and Passiated her into my house.

"Port Jeferion, L. I., Nov. 21, 1857."

In explanation in reserved.

In explanation, in part at least, of Mr. Darling's dream, it may be remarked that he was one of the persons in the store the evening previous, who heard Mr. Watere's comments on the letter from Judge Strong, and that he said at the time to a third person, who asked him if Waters didn't generally mean some thirg by what he said, "Yes; and I don't like his speaking in that way."

This is the first murder ever committed in this vilage. About five years tirce an pid man named Dewick was killed a few miles from this place by his son. But the murderer was acjudged in sane, and placed in innatic asylum.

THE WATER-STREET ASSASSINA-TIONS.

THE INQUISITION ADJOURNED-SEARCH FOR THE MURDERERS CONTINUED. Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock the Jury impanneled o make diligent inquiry into all the circumstances con-

nected with the recent murders of Andrew McManus and Suran Dempsey, in Driccol.'s cance house, No. 277 Water street, commenced at the Fourth Precinct Po-lice-station, Oak street, according to previous adjournment, for the purpose of renewing the investigation. No witnesses were present, and on motion of one of

the Jutors the inquisition was adjourned till 3 o'clock next Friday afternoon, when it is expected that it will be brought to a close. Before the Jury separated, Inspector Walling stated that he and several of his men had been to Brookiyn to search some Spanish shipe, with the hope of finding some of the murderers. Capt. Walling said he had received information go

g to show that two or three men, whose presence before the Corener and Jury in this case is desirable, were in the Sparish Consul's house, and that he had called upon District Attorney Hall the night previous for instructions as to how to proceed in the matter, but the Prosecuting officer was not at home. The Coroner said the Inspector could see the men.

and he would give an order upon the Consul to prodoce the men if they were in his premises. A Juner thought, as the case stands at present, they

would not be able to find a verdict against any parties to which the Cororer replied: Oh yes, Sir, you can. My manuscript that goes into

the District-Attorney's Office has it awera positively that there is a man who struck the deceased. It sworn here, you know. I questioned him, you know, and he swere to it; we must go according to what we have written; the truth is, gentlemen, after this case parses out of your hands there will be no exertion about it. Perhaps after the reward is offered we may have an opportunity to at least go to work and om-clude the one case on Friday and the other on Saturday meraitg. Mr. Spencer, the counsel for the pris overs in the William etrect case, says the prisoners have been too long confined and he will take out a habeas corpus; I can't help it, though; we have done all we can for the ends of justice.

A member of the Jury said he had heard that a female now in the Tombe had identified one of the priseners as being in Driscoll's house at the time of the murder, but that she was justantly checked by another girl at her side, when she breame less positive as to

the identity and thought the prisener looked like one

of the men. Coroner Connery had heard nothing of the matter

concerning the recognition in prison.

The Coroner said he had sent communication to the Mayer requesting that rewards be offered for both the

William and Water-street murderers. When the investigation is renewed, it will be at the Coroner's office.

THE WILLIAM-STREET MURDER.

THE IMPORTANT WITNESS SECURED. On Monday night Officer Shangle and others, who ad been deputed to go on board the bark Trieste. lying in the bay, in search of a witness whom, was reported, was in Mr. Vincent's saloon a few moments previous to the commission of the bloody deed, and who would be able to identify the murderers, were more successful than at their first attempt. They searched the vessel and secured the person they were in search of. He is a sailor, and gives his name as John Barrouse. He was taken ashere and conveyed to Coroner Connery's house, where he made a statement denying all knowledge whatever of the William street murder, and a'so of that committed in Water street. Charles Barnes an attaché of the sailors' beardinghouse where Barrouse had put up during his sojourn in the city, testified that on the day following the murder Barrouse told him that he was in company of the assassins in Mr. Vincent's sa'oon a few minutes before the murder. Mr. Edwards, who keeps the place where Barrouse stepped while ashore, also heard that Barrouse had said he knew something of the murder, but did not hear the witness say so himself.

Below will be found the three affidavits taken sine the investigation was adjourned on Monday evening: the investigation was adjourned on Montay evening:
John Berrouse, boing duly sworn deposes and says:
I live at Mr. John Edwards's, No. 293 Cherry street:
I am a sailor, engaged en board the bark Trieste; I
was in Cherry and James streets; I have been in
Myer's dence house, Nos 38 and 100 James street; I
have not been in Water street since I arrived in the
city; I know nothing about the murder either in Water
William streets.

Joseph Ceragioli was then sent for the purpose of identifying Barrouse, and on being confronted with him

anid:

To the best of my knowledge the man shown me new in the chair is about the hight and build of the man who was in Mr. Vincent's on the night of the murder; I did not see his face.

Charles Barres being duly sworn, deposes and says—I live at No. 29 Cherry street; John Barrouse lived in the same bense with me; he left this morning between 8 and 9 o'clock; he teld me that he was in the company of those persons who committed the murder a little before it was done; he said one was a tail man with eark complexion; he oid not say who they were; he was taking to the people in the house of the mur-

s little before it was done; he said one was a can make with eark complexion; he oid not say who they were; he was taking to the people in the house of the marder in North William atreet; it was the next day after the mouder; Berouse and I have drank a glass together, when he said that he was in company with the persors who consmitted the mouder ten minutes previously; he was a little in liquer but not tipay; my statement is not given through vindictiveness or bad feelings toward Barrouse.

John Edwards, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I live at No. 291 Cherry street; I am the proprietor of the house; I do not receilect hearing the man before me (Barrouse) speak of the murder; I came up stairs in the Frencon of Wednedday last, to the best of my knowledge, when I heard that Barrouse said he had been in company with the persons who had committed the murder ten minutes before it occurred; I said if he knew it, he should tell it; he then laughed; he left my house this morning; Charles Burns is not employed by use this morning; Charles Burns is not employed by me as a runner.

The witness was taken before Mr. Hilton for identi-

fication, but the old geutleman never saw him before to his knowledge.

THE CHARACTER OF FERNANDO WOOD.

From The N. Y. Daily News, Nov. 12, 1837.

A word, not in defense, but in allusion to the distinguisted character of the subject of this article. He has not made the chice of the chief magistracy of this city a mere place of civic distinction, to be conferred upon some unexceptioneble citizen by virtue of his lorg probation of being a respectable negative in the community, but he has elevated it to the rank of a state-manike office, and imparted to its administration a corresponding character of firmness, decision and chergy. Against a personal abuse that has been carried to manness and fier zy in his opponents, he has naintained a personal composure and decorum, under the shower of it all, that have imparted dignity to the efficial position, and manly grace to his bearing. to his cflicial position, and manly grace to his brazing.
With a confidence in his abilities that does not permat
him to lock to the precedents of an office which has
been held more in virtue of its honorary character than truncifed such messures of public expediency as to have challenged the nomiration and support of those who, in the first instance, waged against them hostihave challenged the zemiration and support of those who, in the first instance, waged against them hostility. Such was his reorganization, upon an efficient feeting, of the whole Police corps of this community; and such are his measures of relief for the benefit of the labering poor, which he has just submitted to the coords at authorities of the city, in view of the anticipated wants and sufferings of the approaching Winter. To conclude, he is a man of a state-manife. wind, of the type of Alexander Hamilton of our own country, and possessing the energy, courage and ex-

wind, of the type of Alexander Hamilton of our own country, and possessing the energy, cursage and executive talents of men of the order of William Pitt of England.

From The New York Daily New, Nov 14, 1831.

The Tringurs is the center of a system of journalistic falsehoods and misrepresentations, which attracts around it in obedient motion The Courier, Times, Post and Express. One of its last ingenuous concocitions is this: That Mayor Wood has not received, and will not receive, the support of the higher classes of society in New York. Now this is a slat falschood. There never was before at the head of our city government another magistrate more clearly the representative of all classes of men in this city than Fornatio Wood. And there never was a newspaper published in this metropolis, laying claim to influence or respectability, which has less right to arregate to itself the defense of the prominent members of this community than The Tringura. If the plain truth were told, there is hardly a single writer now connected with that journs! who is accepted into what is commonly regarded here as respectable acciety. Neither is it the organ of any special interest other than the Anti-Nigger matia. Why, then, make itself ridiculous by speaking in the name of an interest which does not recignize it? And if it will, as it has ever done, make itself insane about results which it can neither counteract or central, why assert unmuths that are as patent as the light of the sun at midday! Mayor Wood, forsooth, not the representative of the newsyed interests of New York! What nonsense! Mayor Wood is not, and should not be, the representative of any special interest, but of all interests in the general. But that he has the confidence of the highest, no less than of the lumblest class of citizens in our midst is a matter which can readily be proven. At the last Mayoralty election he received nearly forty midet is a matier which can readily be proven. At the last Mayorally election he received nearly forsy thousand rotes, nerwitnetoneing that there were two Democratic candidates feelighly induced to run upon "independent" tickets against hun. When a mouth "ind-pendent" tickets against him. While a floot or two previously it was runnored that he was desirous of retiring from effice. William B. Astor Moses Taylor, Goodhue & Co., Brown, Brothers & Co. and nore than a hunter of others, petitioned his Honor, requesting him to reconsider his federalisation and content to a redection. Does that look like The Trinsport sides of him.

we that to a federation. Does that took like The Tres-test's idea of him?

We will dare answer by our Democratic fellow-entizers. No Abolition saans can divert their atten-tion from the real issue; and on the first of December cext, they will proclaim by unbroken unanimity, that despite of Anti-Republican legislation, their Mayor was, is, and shall be for two years longer, Fersando Wood.

As our courteous friend of The News assumes that THE TRIBUNE is "the center of a system of ionrnalistic falsehoods," we will present, in answer to the above extravagant laudation of Mayor Wood, the following article from the editorial columns of The New-York Daily News of Oct. 8, 1856, only thirteen months sgo, and just at the time William B Astor and others had been paraded as begging Mr. Wood to consent to a renomination:

From The New-York Daily News, Oct. 2, 1856. The reckless deception of Fernando Wood is receiting. His faitblessness to his friends is becoming so apparent that he can no longer conceal his hypocrisy d double-dealing. The most credulous now cease to trust him, and rely, in their transactions with him, not upon his faith, but upon his interest; and their egotism induces them to believe that they are necessary for his purposes, therefore his interest will be a barrier that will prevent his treachery being felt by them. They are short-righted. They will find that when they have trailed in the slime of this political viper, until they are so soiled and polluted by the venom he engenders wherever his trail is made that they are shunned by

horset mer, that he will coldly cast them aside as necees tools, and laugh at the claims they advance as the wages of their services.

His cold-hearted and selfish nature never felt the exiction of gratitude. Self-interest of the most debesing and groveling kind is the mainspring that see the mind of Ferrardo Word in motion. Knowing as he does, that no one loves him, he ettempts to supply the place of affection by fear. Knowing that his word. will not be taken by a human being that is acquaists will not be taken by a numan peng take a acquaisted with his character, he attempts to supply by france what he cannot obtain by reliance upon his pressure. Knowing that his moral character is as dark as as can knowing that his moral character is as dark as make it, he attempts to over over his departly by assumed sarctity, and therefore frequently points the sacred edifice with his presence. Hypourity so claring faithless, and perfidy so boldly and therefore sacrefully carried on by this man, has at last met with a barrier that will effectually check his career.

Some of those who were blinded as to his tree character, and who helped to sustain him and give him his present position, and who three days ago were his most effective allies to perpetuate his power, and who possessed more influence and power to a recomplish that object than all the vassals he has left, have openly deserted him, and openly denounce him as a base ingrate
-as one disciplined in the lowest and most reprehensi-—as one disciplined in the lowest and most reprehensi-ble acts of naked duplicity—as one callous and frigid in all the natural sources of humanity—as one who repays services rendered with promises violated to one who, in all the acts of unblushing and releation vilany, stands odiously conspicuous and publicly are-cra'd—as one whose friendship is a scource, and as much to be dreaded and as scrupulously to be avoided as the most deadly pestilence. The transactions of the last few days have developed facts ominous for Per-

rando Wood. -Ard that this testimony may not stard alone we subjoin the following Editorial article from The New-York Herald. (The article was published les fore the nomination of Abraham D Russell for City Judge, and may therefore be considered free frame prejudice):

WHY PERNANDO WOOD SHOULD BE BEATES.

prejudice):

WHY FERNANDO WOOD SHOULD BE BEATER.

From The N. Y Heraid, June 5, 1856.

Rather more than a year has elapsed since the present Mayor of the city, Fernando Wood, commerced his official career with a promising sketch of the reforms he proposed to effect. He informed uswhat we knew very well—that the tax bill was needlesly and shamefully swelling; that corruption pervaded every department of the civic admistrates; that the Police was wretchedly ineflicient, and coraquently that crime was rife and unpunished; that the legislative branches of the Corporation were disgracefully recliess and incompetent; that the lews were not obeyed; that scenes of violence and fraud and public indecace; were every day courrences; that gambling-houses, lottery-offices and houses of ill-fame flourished in defiance of law; that the chief thoroughfare was monopolized at high by abandoned characters; in fine, that the city had falles a complete prey to anarchy and disorder. It will be my twinces, said the Mayor substantially, to correct each and all of these abures. The whole of the power vested in me shall be exerted to that end; and should I find that I cannot reach the evils I intend to ethic pate without using "doubtful powers," I shall so their tate to use them, and to take the whole responsibility of my acts upon myself for the public good.

With such a flourish did the Mayor's administration begin. And there were not wanting persons who, when they saw how the action was suited to the word; how vigorously old abuses were assated, how promptly new evils were checked, honestly prepared.

when they saw how the action was suited to the word, he wy vigorously old abuses were assated, how promptly new evile were checked, honestly prepared for a new era in our manneipal history under the auspices of Fernando Wood.

Time has proved that of all the fallacies that have deluded mankind of late years, this was the valuest and most preposterous.

Time has proved that of all the fallacies that have deluded mankind of late years, this was the valuest and most preposterous.

After more than a year's administration, the government of Mayor Wood may fairly compare, is point of inefficiency, careleesness, corruption and absurdity, with the worst of its predecessors. After all the newspaper puffs which glorified Mr. Wood's first efforts, they have, one and all, proved mere flashes in the pass. Neither the gamblir g-houses, nor the lettery-offices, nor the houses of fill-fame have been suppressed. Broadway still belongs to the street-walkers. Filth and dirt still clog the streets to an unexampled estent. The Petice are still incomposent to prevent a make to punch crime. There is no diminution in the mass be r of street brawls, or ecandalous frauds of sound; men, or cases of house-breaking. There is no appearance even of respect for musicipal ordinances, which are openly violated day after day by rich and pox alike, without the least effort being made to vindicate them. The taxes are glaringly increasing; corruption as notoriously pervades the executive departments of the City Government. In a word, the condition of the city, after seventeen months of the Wood regime, is as bad as ever it was, except is some particulars, in which it is worse. And within the last half of this period we can call to mind no public act of the Mayor's, save that he went to Richmond, Va, to deliver a politico-historical speech, and to show how little a first magistrate of this city knew about one of her foremest revolutionary heroes.

That this should Be the net result of Republican Gre-

the foremost revolutionary herose.

That this should be the netresuit of Republican Government in a city inhabited by a prospector, religion, orderly and intelligent population; that the fruits of free elections should be the installation of incompstence, corruption, negligence, and every had thing is places of honor and trust, cannot be discerned by libera

In it do without regret.

Under the management of the present political parties, all the departments of the City (i verament nave been mere sinks of personal and political corruption and profligacy, and have contributed in no appreciable measure to the administration of the real government. ir ds without regret. erament of this great city.

-That will do for one day.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

The Board of Underwriters have decided to pay their proportion of the cost of preventing the obstruc-Hitherto, from this cause, the shipping and forry-bests
have anifered great damage, many lives have been
lost, and the public greatly incommoded. The Camaca
ard Ambey Kailroad Company have tendered the gratuitous use of two powerful steamboats, and placed them under the care of Capt. Schultz. The Captain is fitting them up with new water wheels of a peculiar form, and strengthening the bows and other expessed pasts of their bulls in such a manner as to render then

horoughly ice proof. If the principal ferry companies on both rivers will new ecoperate with the Underwriters, in order to justify the large expenditures required in sitting up and susning these ice-boats, rich and heavily laden ships will not be cut through and suck in the harbor, and our citizens will not be kept from their bomes and business, as they have been for several Winters post, in consequence of the ferry routes being blockeded by

impere rable barriers of ice. Capt. Schultz is so confident of succeeding in break irg the ice into small pieces, so that it will drift directly to rea, that he waives all claims for compensation of reinbursement of expenses if he does not accomplish all that he has proposed.

HORTALITY AT SEA.

The back Suws, from Hamburg, arrived at Quarantime yesterday morning with 215 passengers, having lost 41 on the passage. The sick were landed at Quaractive, and a permit was issued allowing the well to be arded at the Garden.

The Trusko, which arrived from Bremen last week, lest eight of her pareengers from cholers on the voy-

age, and several cases were taken to the Hospital. The Louis Napoleon, which arrived on Monday, had a large number of cases of measles on board. Thirty children, sick of the disease, were taken to the Hos pital, and reveral others have since been taken down-

Three persons died on the passage.

It is somewhat singular that nearly all the packetships arriving from Hamburg, recently, have lost a large number of their passengers. The disease is said to resemble cholers, and is supposed to arise from the impurity of the water on the ship. After the second or third week at sea, the malady begins to abate.